## **Introduced by Senator Escutia**

January 25, 2006

An act to amend Sections 39674, 42400,—and 42402 of, and 42400.1, 42400.2, 42400.3.5, 42400.7, 42401, 42402, 42402.1, 42402.2, and 42402.4 of, to add—Section 42407.5 to, Sections 39604.3 and 42409.5 to, and to repeal Section 42400.4 of the Health and Safety Code, relating to air pollution.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 1205, as amended, Escutia. Air pollution: Children's Breathing Rights Act: penalties.

(1) Existing law vests local and regional authorities, defined as the governing body of any city, county, or air pollution control district or air quality management district with the primary responsibility for control of air pollution from all sources other than vehicular sources. Existing law establishes maximum criminal and civil penalties for any person, as defined, for violations of air pollution laws from nonvehicular sources. Existing law defines a Title V source as a stationary source required by federal law to be included in an operating permit program established pursuant to Title V of the federal Clean Air Act.

This bill would create the Children's Breathing Rights Act, which would increase the civil maximum penalties for specified violations of air pollution laws from nonvehicular sources from \$1,000 to \$10,000, and to \$50,000 in the case of Title V sources, as provided. The bill would eliminate certain affirmative defenses and civil liability provisions relating to violations of air quality laws, as provided. The

SB 1205 -2-

bill would, on and after June 1, 2007, assess an additional civil penalty of not more than \$100,000 per day for each violation committed by a serious and chronic violator of nonvehicular air pollution laws, as defined. The bill would require the State Air Resources Board, by March 1, 2007, to define, by regulation, the term "serious and chronic violator." The bill would require that all moneys collected fromserious and chronic violators pursuant to those provisions at least 10% of all penalties and settlements collected by the state board and the air districts from violators of specified laws regulating air pollution be deposited into the Children's Breathing Rights Fund, which would be created by the bill, to be used, upon appropriation, for specified purposes.

Because this bill would add new crimes by, among other things, eliminating certain affirmative defenses to certain crimes, this bill would create a state-mandated local program.

(2) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: yes.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

- SECTION 1. This act shall be known, and may be cited, as the Children's Breathing Rights Act.
- 3 SEC. 2. (a) The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:
- 5 (1) Breathing clean and healthy air is a right of all 6 Californians, especially our children, whose health suffers 7 disproportionately when our air is polluted.
- 8 (2) Reduced lung growth and function, new asthma cases, 9 respiratory complications for asthmatics, and increased school 10 absences from respiratory illnesses are just some of the 11 consequences our children face if we fail to protect that right.
- 12 (3) The most recent available state and federal data reveal that 13 more than 245 million pounds of industrial air pollution were 14 emitted near California schools in 1995. Statewide, more than 2.8

-3- SB 1205

million children were enrolled in schools located near reported air emissions of carcinogens, reproductive toxins, heavy metals, nitrogen oxides, sulfur dioxide, or particulate matter.

(4) Because air quality management districts and air pollution control districts settle most violations in administrative hearings, records of violations are not always kept at the local district level and the districts thus have incomplete compliance histories. Moreover, the state board is currently statutorily required to post, on its Internet Web site, only summary information every two years. Publicly accessible information regarding air pollution is therefore inadequate.

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- (5) If we improve the enforcement of our air quality laws and ensure that penalties are not so low as to be a minor inconvenience to a serious and chronic air polluter, our children's right to clean and healthy air can be better protected, as can the right to environmental justice provided in Section 65040.12 of the Government Code, that is, the fair treatment of people of all races, cultures, and income with respect to the enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies. If we improve the enforcement of our air quality laws, we will avoid future economic and social costs of air pollution.
- (b) It is the intent of the Legislature to increase penalties for serious and chronic violators of air pollution laws and to use those enhanced penalties to improve air pollution enforcement activities, to create a statewide database that would provide transparency regarding violations, including serious and chronic violations, to help fund local children's health initiatives, and to help fund asthma prevention activities in schools and local communities.
- SEC. 3. Section 39604.3 is added to the Health and Safety Code, to read:
- 39604.3. (a) Notwithstanding Section 39604, the state board shall post on its Internet Web site, at a minimum by January 1 of each year, information on air quality violations in each district that have occurred since the last annual report.
- *(b)* The data shall include, but not be limited to, all of the 38 following:
  - (1) The district where the violation occurred.

SB 1205 —4—

1 (2) The name of the source, owner, or operator against whom 2 or which a penalty was assessed.

- 3 (3) The section of law or regulation found to have been 4 violated.
  - (4) The number of days the violation occurred.
  - (5) The total dollar amount of the civil penalty assessed.
  - (6) The amount of any fine and the length of any imprisonment imposed as a criminal penalty.
  - (7) Whether any air district hearing board granted the violating facility a variance, the duration of any variance, and whether final compliance has been achieved.
  - (8) The issuance of orders for abatement, hearing board findings, settlement agreements, consent decrees, and consent agreements.

SEC. 3.

- SEC. 4. Section 39674 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:
- 39674. Any(a) Except as otherwise provided in subdivision (b) or, any person who violates any rule or regulation, emission limitation, permit condition, order, fee requirement, filing requirement, duty to allow or carry out inspection or monitoring activities, or duty to allow entry for which delegation or approval of implementation and enforcement authority has been obtained pursuant to subdivision (l) of Section 112 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. Section 7412(l)) or the regulations adopted pursuant thereto, adopted pursuant to Section 39659 or Article 4 (commencing with Section 39665) or which is implemented and enforced as authorized by subdivision (b) of Section 39658 is strictly liable for a civil penalty not to exceed ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) for each day in which the violation occurs.
- (b) Any person who violates any rule or requirement, emission limitation, permit condition, order, fee requirement, filing requirement, duty to allow or carry out inspection or monitoring activities, or duty to allow entry for which delegation or approval of implementation and enforcement authority has been obtained pursuant to subdivision (l)) of Section 112 of the federal Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. Section 7412(1) or the regulations adopted pursuant thereto, adopted pursuant to Section 39659 or Article 4 (commencing with Section 39665), or which is implemented and enforced as authorized by subdivision (b) of Section 39658 at a

\_5\_ SB 1205

Title V source is strictly liable for a civil penalty not to exceed fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) for each day in which the violation occurs.

(c) Where a civil penalty in excess of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for each day of violation is sought, there is no liability under subdivision (a) if the person accused of the violation alleges by affirmative defense and establishes that the violation is caused by an act that was not the result of intentional or negligent conduct. In a district in which a Title V permit program has been fully approved, this subdivision shall not apply to a violation of federally enforceable requirements that occurs at a Title V source.

## SEC. 4.

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 SEC. 5. Section 42400 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

42400. (a) (1) Except as otherwise provided in *paragraph* (2), or Section 42400.1, 42400.2, 42400.3, or 42400.3.5, or 42400.4, any person who violates this part, or any rule, regulation, permit, or order of the state board or of a district, including a district hearing board, adopted pursuant to Part 1 (commencing with Section 39000) to Part 4 (commencing with Section 41500), inclusive, is guilty of a misdemeanor and is subject to a fine of not more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) or imprisonment in the county jail for not more than six months, or both.

- (2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1) and except where a greater penalty is authorized by law, any person who violates this part, or any rule, regulation, permit, or order of the state board or of a district, including a district hearing board, adopted pursuant to Part 1 (commencing with Section 39000), Part 2 (commencing with Section 39500), Part 3 (commencing with Section 40000), or Part 4 (commencing with Section 41500) at a Title V source is guilty of a misdemeanor and is subject to a fine of not more than fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) or imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one year, or both.
- (b) If a violation under subdivision (a) with regard to the failure to operate a vapor recovery system on a gasoline cargo tank is directly caused by the actions of an employee under the supervision of, or of any independent contractor working for, any person subject to this part, the employee or independent

SB 1205 -6-

1 contractor, as the case may be, causing the violation is guilty of a 2 misdemeanor and is punishable as provided in subdivision (a). 3 That liability shall not extend to the person employing the 4 employee or retaining the independent contractor, unless that 5 person is separately guilty of an action that violates this part.

- (c) Any Except as provided in paragraph (2) of subdivision (a), any person who owns or operates any source of air contaminants in violation of Section 41700 that causes actual injury, as defined in subdivision (d), to the health and safety of a considerable number of persons or the public is guilty of a misdemeanor and is subject to a fine of not more than—fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000) fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) or imprisonment in the county jail for not more than nine months, or both.
- (d) As used in this section, "actual injury" means any physical injury that, in the opinion of a licensed physician and surgeon, requires medical treatment involving more than a physical examination.
- (e) Each day during any portion of which a violation of subdivision (a) or (c) occurs is a separate offense.
- SEC. 6. Section 42400.1 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:
- 42400.1. (a) Any Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 42400, any person who negligently emits an air contaminant in violation of any provision of this part or any rule, regulation, permit, or order of the state board or of a district pertaining to emission regulations or limitations is guilty of a misdemeanor and is punishable by a fine of not more than twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000), or imprisonment in a the county jail for not more than nine months, or by both that fine and imprisonment.
- (b) Any person who negligently emits an air contaminant in violation of Section 41700 that causes great bodily injury, as defined by Section 12022.7 of the Penal Code, to, or death of, any person, is guilty of a misdemeanor and is punishable by a fine of not more than one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000), or imprisonment in—a *the* county jail for not more than one year, 50r-by both that fine and imprisonment.
- 39 (c) Each day during any portion of which a violation occurs is 40 a separate offense.

\_7\_ SB 1205

SEC. 7. Section 42400.2 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

42400.2. (a) Any-Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 42400, any person who emits an air contaminant in violation of any provision of this part, or any order, rule, regulation, or permit of the state board or of a district pertaining to emission regulations or limitations, and who knew of the emission and failed to take corrective action within a reasonable period of time under the circumstances, is guilty of a misdemeanor and is-punishable by subject to a fine of not more than forty thousand dollars (\$40,000), or imprisonment in-a the county jail for not more than one year, or-by both-that fine and imprisonment.

- (b) For purposes of this section, "corrective action" means the termination of the emission violation or the grant of a variance from the applicable order, rule, regulation, or permit pursuant to Article 2 (commencing with Section 42350). If a district regulation regarding process upsets or equipment breakdowns would allow continued operation of equipment which is emitting air contaminants in excess of allowable limits, compliance with that regulation is deemed to be corrective action.
- (c) Any person who owns or operates any source of air contaminants in violation of Section 41700 that causes great bodily injury, as defined by Section 12022.7 of the Penal Code, to, or death of, any person, and who knew of the emission and failed to take corrective action within a reasonable period of time under the circumstances, is guilty of a misdemeanor and is punishable by *subject to* a fine of not more than two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000), or imprisonment in—a *the* county jail for not more than one year, or—by both—that fineand imprisonment.
- (d) Each day during any portion of which a violation occurs constitutes a separate offense.
- SEC. 8. Section 42400.3.5 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:
- 42400.3.5. (a) Any—Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 42400, any person who knowingly violates any rule, regulation, permit, order, fee requirement, or filing requirement of the state board or of a district, including a district hearing board, that is adopted for the

SB 1205 —8—

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control of toxic air contaminants pursuant to Part 1 (commencing with Section 39000) to Part 4 (commencing with Section 41500). 3 inclusive, and for which delegation or approval of 4 implementation and enforcement authority has been obtained 5 pursuant to subdivision (l) of Section 112 of the federal Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. Sec. 7412(l)), or the regulations adopted 7 pursuant thereto, is guilty of a misdemeanor and is subject to a 8 fine of not more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) or imprisonment in the county jail for not more than six months, or 10 both.

- (b) Any Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 42400, any person who knowingly makes any false material statement, representation, or certification in any form or in any notice or report required by a rule or regulation adopted or permit issued for the control of toxic air contaminants pursuant to Part 1 (commencing with Section 39000) to Part 4 (commencing with Section 41500), inclusive, and for which delegation or approval implementation and enforcement authority has been obtained pursuant to subdivision (1) of Section 112 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. Sec. 7412( l)), or the regulations adopted pursuant thereto, or who knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device required by that toxic air contaminant rule, regulation, or permit is subject to a fine of not more than thirty-five thousand dollars (\$35,000) or imprisonment in the county jail for not more than nine months, or both.
- (c) Any—Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 42400, any person who, knowingly and with intent to deceive, falsifies any document required to be kept pursuant to any provision of this part, or any rule, regulation, permit, notice to comply, or order of the state board or of a district, is punishable as provided in subdivision (b).
- 33 (d) Subdivisions (a) and (b) shall apply only to those 34 violations that are not otherwise subject to a fine of ten thousand 35 dollars (\$10,000) or more pursuant to Section 42400.1, 42400.2, 36 or 42400.3.
- 37 SEC. 9. Section 42400.4 of the Health and Safety Code is 38 repealed.
- 39 42400.4. (a) In any district where a Title V permit program 40 has been fully approved by the federal Environmental Protection

-9- SB 1205

Agency, any person who knowingly violates any federally enforceable permit condition or any fee or filing requirement applicable to a Title V source is guilty of a misdemeanor and is subject to a fine of not more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).

- (b) In any district in which a Title V permit program has been fully approved by the federal Environmental Protection Agency, any person who knowingly makes any false material statement, representation, or certification in any form or in any notice or report required of a Title V source of a federally enforceable permit requirement, or who knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required of a Title V source, is guilty of a misdemeanor and is subject to a fine of not more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).
- (c) The recovery of civil penalties pursuant to Section 42402, 42402.1, 42402.2, or 42402.3 precludes prosecution pursuant to this section for the same offense. When a district refers a violation to a prosecuting agency, the filing of a criminal complaint is grounds requiring the dismissal of any civil action brought pursuant to this article for the same offense.
- (d) Each day during any portion of which a violation of subdivision (a) or (b) occurs is a separate offense.
- (e) This section shall not become operative in a district until the federal Environmental Protection Agency fully approves that district's Title V permit program.
- (f) This section applies only to violations described in subdivisions (a) and (b) that are not otherwise subject to a fine of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) or more pursuant to Section 42400.1, 42400.2, or 42400.3.
- SEC. 10. Section 42400.7 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:
- 31 42400.7. (a) The recovery of civil penalties pursuant to 32 Section 39674, 42401, 42402, 42402.1, 42402.2, *or* 42402.3<del>, or</del> 33 42402.4 precludes prosecution under Section 42400, 42400.1, 34 42400.2, 42400.3, 42400.3.5, or 42400.4 for the same offense. 35 When a district refers a violation to a prosecuting agency, the
- 36 filing of a criminal complaint is grounds requiring the dismissal 37 of any civil action brought pursuant to this article for the same
- of any civil action brought pursuant to this article for the same offense.
- 39 (b) If the pending civil action described in subdivision (a) 40 includes a request for injunctive relief, that portion of the civil

SB 1205 — 10 —

1 action shall not be dismissed upon the filing of a criminal 2 complaint for the same offense.

SEC. 11. Section 42401 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

42401. Any-Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 42400, any person who intentionally or negligently violates any order of abatement issued by a district pursuant to Section 42450, by a hearing board pursuant to Section 42451, or by the state board pursuant to Section 41505, is liable for a civil penalty of not more than twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) for each day in which the violation occurs.

SEC. 5.

SEC. 12. Section 42402 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

42402. (a) Except as provided in Sections 42402.1, 42402.2, 42402.3, and 42402.4, any person who violates this part, any order issued pursuant to Section 42316, or any rule, regulation, permit, or order of a district, including a district hearing board, or of the state board issued pursuant to Part 1 (commencing with Section 39000) to Part 4 (commencing with Section 41500), inclusive, is strictly liable for a civil penalty of not more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).

- (b) Notwithstanding subdivision (a) and except where a greater penalty is authorized by law, any person who violates this part, any order issued pursuant to Section 42316, or any rule, regulation, permit, or order of a district, including a district hearing board, or of the state board issued pursuant to Part 1 (commencing with Section 39000), Part 2 (commencing with Section 39500), Part 3 (commencing with Section 40000), or Part 4 (commencing with Section 41500) at a Title V source is strictly liable for a civil penalty in an amount not more than fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000).
- (c) (1) Except as specified in paragraphs (2) and (3), if a civil penalty in excess of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for each day in which a violation occurs is sought, there is no liability under subdivision (a) if the person accused of the violation alleges by affirmative defense and establishes that the violation was caused by an act that was not the result of intentional nor negligent conduct.

-11-**SB 1205** 

(2) This subdivision does not apply to a violation of federally enforceable requirements that occur at a Title V source in a district in which a Title V permit program has been fully approved.

(3) This subdivision does not apply to a person who is determined to have violated an annual facility emissions cap established pursuant to a market-based incentive program adopted by a district pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 39616.

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(d) Any person who owns or operates any source of air contaminants in violation of Section 41700 that causes actual injury, as defined in subdivision (d) of Section 42400, to the health and safety of a considerable number of persons or the public, is liable for a civil penalty of not more than-fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000) fifty thousand dollars (\$50,0000).

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- (e) Each day during any portion of which a violation occurs is a separate offense.
- SEC. 13. Section 42402.1 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:
- 42402.1. (a) Any Except as otherwise provided in subdivision (b) of Section 42402, any person who negligently emits an air contaminant in violation of this part or any rule, regulation, permit, or order of the state board or of a district, including a district hearing board, pertaining to emission regulations or limitations is liable for a civil penalty of not more than twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000).
- (b) Any person who negligently emits an air contaminant in violation of Section 41700 that causes great bodily injury, as defined by Section 12022.7 of the Penal Code, to any person or that causes the death of any person, is liable for a civil penalty of not more than one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000).
- (c) Each day during any portion of which a violation occurs is a separate offense.
- 36 SEC. 14. Section 42402.2 of the Health and Safety Code is 37 amended to read:
- 38 42402.2. (a) Any (1) Except as otherwise provided in subdivision (b) of Section 42402, any person who emits an air contaminant in violation of any provision of this part, or any 40

SB 1205 — 12 —

order, rule, regulation, or permit of the state board or of a district, including a district hearing board, pertaining to emission regulations or limitations, and who knew of the emission and failed to take corrective action, as defined in subdivision (b) of Section 42400.2, within a reasonable period of time under the circumstances, is liable for a civil penalty of not more than forty thousand dollars (\$40,000).

- (b) Any person who owns or operates any source of air contaminants in violation of Section 41700 that causes great bodily injury, as defined by Section 12022.7 of the Penal Code, to any person or that causes the death of any person, and who knew of the emission and failed to take corrective action, as defined in subdivision (b) of Section 42400.2, within a reasonable period of time under the circumstances, is liable for a civil penalty not to exceed two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000).
- (c) Each day during any portion of which a violation occurs is a separate offense.
- SEC. 15. Section 42402.4 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:
- 42402.4. Any-Except as otherwise provided in subdivision (b) of Section 42402, any person who knowingly and with intent to deceive, falsifies any document required to be kept pursuant to any provision of this part, or any rule, regulation, permit, or order of the state board or of a district, including a district hearing board, is liable for a civil penalty of not more than thirty-five thousand dollars (\$35,000).

**SEC. 6.** 

- SEC. 16. Section 42409.5 is added to the Health and Safety Code, to read:
- 42409.5. (a) On and after June 1, 2007, any serious and chronic violator shall be liable for a civil penalty of not more than one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) per day for each violation described by this article, in addition to any other penalty prescribed by this article.
- (b) For the purposes of this section, "serious and chronic violator" includes, but is not necessarily limited to, any person who does any of the following:
- 39 (1) Purposely or knowingly disconnects or disables any 40 monitoring device or method required by an operating permit.

-13- SB 1205

(2) Purposely or knowingly makes any false material statement, representation, or certification in any form, notice, statement, or report required in connection with a permit.

- (3) Commits any one or more of the following high priority violations, as that term is used in relation to the federal Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. Sec. 7401, et seq.):
- (A) Fails to obtain a prevention of significant deterioration permit.
- (B) Violates an air toxic requirement that either results in excessive emissions or violates operating parameter restrictions.
  - (C) Violates an emissions limit.

- (D) Violates any substantive term of an administrative or judicial order.
  - (E) Commits substantial violations of a source's Title V obligations.
  - (F) Fails to submit a Title V permit application within 60 days of the deadline.
  - (G) Commits testing, monitoring, reporting, or record keeping violations that substantially interfere with enforcement or a determination of a facility's compliance requirements.
  - (H) Violates an allowable emission limit detected during a source test.
- (I) Commits substantial violations of the requirements of subdivision (r) of Section 112 of the federal Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. Sec. 7412(r)).
- (c) At least 10 percent of all penalties and settlements collected by the state board and the air districts from violators of any provision of this division shall be deposited into the Children's Breathing Rights Fund, which is hereby created in the State Treasury. Moneys in the fund shall be available, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for all of the following purposes:
- (b) On or before March 1, 2007, the state board shall adopt, by regulation, a definition of the term "serious and chronic violator" for the purposes of this section. In determining the definition of a serious and chronic violator, the state board shall consider all of the following:
- (1) The magnitude of the violation.
- 39 (2) The scope of the violation.
- 40 (3) The severity of the violation.

SB 1205 —14—

(4) The degree to which a violation jeopardizes the environment or human health, safety, or welfare.

- (5) The degree to which a violation contributes to the failure to accomplish goals or program objectives set by the state board.
- (6) The degree to which a violation makes it difficult to determine if the violator is in compliance with other air quality laws, rules, or regulations.
- (c) All moneys collected from any serious and chronic pursuant to this section violator shall be deposited into the Children's Breathing Rights Fund, which is hereby created in the State Treasury. Moneys in the fund shall be available, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for the following purposes:
- (1) Twenty-five percent shall be allocated to the district where the penalty was assessed for enhanced enforcement activities in the district within close proximity to where those violations occurred, including monitoring, and reporting the development of pollution control technology,—and providing assistance to serious and chronic air polluters, and developing and maintaining on the state board's Internet Web site a searchable database containing, at a minimum, the information specified in Section 39604.3.
- (2) Fifty percent shall be allocated to local children's health initiatives in the district where the penalty was assessed to ensure basic health coverage, including asthma services in schools and communities. If there is no local children's health initiative in the district where the penalty was assessed, the allocation shall be made to the California Healthy Kids Insurance Program, established by Senate Bill 437 of the 2005–2006 Regular Session of the Legislature.
- (3) Twenty-five percent shall be allocated to the state board for enforcement of this article, including monitoring, the development of pollution control technology, providing assistance to serious and chronic air polluters, and auditing enforcement activities by districts.
- (3) Twenty-five percent shall be allocated to the appropriate local, city, or county agencies to ensure that the most egregious violators of this division are prosecuted for their violations.

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(d) On or before January 1, 2008, and annually thereafter, the state board shall submit a report to the Legislature summarizing

-15- SB 1205

the enforcement of this article, including auditing by the state
board of enforcement activities by district.

SEC. 17. No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to Section 6 of Article XIIIB of the California Constitution because the only costs that may be incurred by a local agency or school district will be incurred because this act creates a new crime or infraction, eliminates a crime or infraction, or changes the penalty for a crime or infraction, within the meaning of Section 17556 of the Government Code, or changes the definition of a crime within the meaning of Section 6 of Article XIIIB of the California Constitution.